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(54) Title: METHOD FOR ENHANCING THE SAFETY OF METAL-LIGAND CHELATES AS MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING AGENTS AND X-RAY CONTRAST AGENTS			
(57) Abstract Paramagnetic chelates, as for example, Gadolinium diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), manganese, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), and others used as magnetic resonance imaging contrast agents are more toxic acutely when injected in high concentration or at rapid rates. The use of effective amounts of calcium in the form of, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, or balanced salt solutions substantially reduces this toxicity without the need to add additional ligand.			

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METHOD FOR ENHANCING THE SAFETY OF METAL-LIGAND CHELATES
AS MAGNETIC RESONANTS IMAGING AGENTS AND X-RAY CONTRAST AGENTS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to magnetic resonance imaging complexes and more particularly to methods for reducing the toxicity thereof.

5 It has been found that physiologically well-tolerated complex salts formed from the anion of a complexing acid (ligand) and one or more central ions of an element with a atomic number of 21 to 29, 42, 44 or 57 to 83 (paramagnetic metal) and, optionally, also formed from one or
10 more physiologically biocompatible cations of an inorganic and/or organic base or amino acid, are suitable for producing diagnostic media for use in magnetic resonance imaging or X-ray diagnosis. We have referred to these materials as paramagnetic metal chelates. U.S. Patent 4,647,447 describes
15 the use and the manufacture of paramagnetic metal chelates in detail.

 However, it has been found that these paramagnetic chelates employed in magnetic resonance imaging acutely reflect more toxicity when injected in high concentration or
20 at rapid rates. Generally, this toxicity has been manifested as strong convulsions.

 Believing this toxicity to stem from the absorption of free paramagnetic metals in the blood, it has been the previous practice to reduce such toxicity by formulating
25 with an additive of excess ligand such as EDTA as its sodium and/or calcium salts. These additives were employed as scavengers for the paramagnetic metal in the manner disclosed by Bernard Osler et al. in Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, Volume 5, Pages 142-162 published in 1963 under
30 title of "Safety Evaluation Studies of Calcium EDTA".

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However, a method for reducing such toxicity without the need for employing excess ligand and without having to correlate the amount of excess ligand to the projected amount of free metal in the blood would be a
5 substantial advancement in the art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide enhanced safety in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) by reducing the toxicity of paramagnetic chelate formulations.

10 It is a further object of this invention to provide enhanced safety in X-ray contrast imaging by reducing the toxicity of heavy metal chelates.

Upon further study of the specification and appended claims, further objects and advantages of this
15 invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art.

It has been found that adding calcium ions in substantially less than stoichiometric proportions to the metal-ligand chelates used in MRI or X-ray contrast formulation will substantially reduce the acute intravenous
20 toxicity thereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In accordance with the present invention, calcium in the form of calcium gluconate, calcium chloride or other suitable organic or inorganic salts and including suitable
25 soluble calcium forms of the chelant/ligand used to complex paramagnetic and/or heavy metals are added to the product formulation to be used for MRI or X-ray contrast imaging.

The calcium ions are added at levels ranging from 1-25% of stoichiometry based on the chelant/ligand
30 concentration, but preferably from 3% to about 15% of stoichiometry.

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The amount of calcium added is determined individually for each formulation and will depend on the calcium chelation potential of the formulation. The calcium can be added in a single form, e.g. calcium chloride, or as mixtures, e.g. calcium chloride and calcium gluconate.

The paramagnetic and/or heavy metal chelates to which calcium is to be added are complex salts formed from the anion of a complexing acid and a central ion of an element with an atomic number of 21 to 29, 42, 44 or 57 through 83 and, optionally, also formed from one or more physiologically bio-compatible salts of inorganic and/or organic bases or amino acids. They are suitable for producing diagnostic media which are useful in magnetic resonance imaging and/or X-ray diagnosis. If the medium is intended to be used in magnetic resonance imaging, the central ion must be paramagnetic. It preferably is the divalent or trivalent ion of elements with an atomic number of 21 to 29, 42, 44 and 57 through 70. Suitable ions for example, chromium 3, manganese 2, iron 3, iron 2, cobalt 2, copper 2, praseodymium 3, neodymium 3, samarium 3, ytterbium 3 and because of their very strong magnetic moments gadolinium 3, terbium 3, dysprosium 3, holmium 3, and erbium 3 are preferred.

If the medium is intended for use in X-ray diagnosis, the central ion should be derived from an element with a higher atomic number to achieve a sufficient absorption of X-rays. It has been found that diagnostic media containing a physiologically well-tolerated complex salt with central ions of elements with atomic number of 57 to 83 are suitable for this purpose. These include, for example, lanthanum 3, the above-mentioned ions of the lanthanide group, gold 3, lead 2 and bismuth 3.

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The action of citric acid, ethylenediamine-tetracetic acid (EDTA) and similar ligands to complex with ionic calcium when injected in-vivo into the bloodstream and inducing tetanic convulsions has long been appreciated.

5 Calcium, administered as a chloride salt or as calcium gluconate is known to be effective in counteracting these convulsions. However, such teachings have previously found little application in reducing the toxicity of magnetic resonance imaging agents or X-ray contrast agents. Among the
10 prior art reasons for not resorting to ionic calcium in such applications may have been that ionic calcium if added at stoichiometric amounts would have been detrimental because these hypertonic solutions would then have provided excessive amounts of calcium upon injection into the bloodstream.
15 Additionally, calcium complexation by iodinated X-ray contrast media was not significant compared to the newer paramagnetic complexes.

Complex paramagnetic chelates and heavy metals complexed to chelant ligands as previously stated have
20 limited clinical utility at increasing dosages because of the toxicity created therefrom. Toxicity which is usually greater when the agents are injected rapidly and/or at more concentrated levels is generally attributed to the in-vivo release of the heavy metal. Therefore, the addition of
25 excess ligand to the formulation to bind any "free" metal in the injectable is felt to be of value. However, the effective scavaging amount of excess ligand at, for example, 15% excess sodium salt fails to enhance the safety of the Na_2GdDTPA . Addition of 15% excess ligand as the
30 CaNa_3DTPA to Na_2GdDTPA increased the intravenous LD_{50} about 20%. Although this level of excess ligand would provide about 4mg/ml of calcium, the following examples show that further enhancement of safety can be expected by adjusting the level of calcium simply by addition of calcium
35 chloride, i.e. without need for excess ligand.

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The toxicity of the preferred embodiments of the present invention are measured by lethal dose (LD) values which are approximations of the doses at which the specimen animals die. Exemplary lethal dose values for the present invention are seen in the examples set forth below:

EXAMPLE 1

The intravenous LD₅₀ for calcium chloride (CaCl₂) in the mouse is reported to be 42 mg/kg (RTECS). This calculates to about 15 mg/kg of calcium or about 0.3 mg of calcium for a 20 gram mouse. When calcium chloride was added to 0.68M disodium gadolinium diethylenetriamine-pentaacetic acid (Na₂GdDTPA) at 130 mg/kg (6.5 mg/ml) or 260 mg/kg (13.0 mg/ml) the lethal effects of the Na₂GdDTPA were greatly diminished even though these levels of added calcium would provide 47 and 94 mg/kg, i.e. 0.94 and 1.88 mg respectively to a 20 gram mouse. These values are 3.1 and 6.2 times higher than the i.v. LD₅₀ of calcium administered as CaCl₂. Whereas 4 of 4 mice given 13.6 mMol/kg of Na₂GdDTPA alone died, only 1 of 4 mice died at those doses of Na₂GdDTPA with 2.34 mg/ml of added calcium and 2 of 4 died at the 4.68 mg/ml level of added calcium. Clearly then the 0.68 m Na₂GdDTPA solution must complex a substantial amount of the added calcium in a way to block the calcium's in-vivo toxicity.

Conversely, the calcium added to the Na₂GdDTPA formulation blocks the in vivo calcium complexation by Na₂GdDTPA and thereby reduces its toxicity, i.e. prevents tetanic convulsions and death. Clearly this protective effect of added calcium must be balanced to the calcium complexing potential of the paramagnetic contrast agent.

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EXAMPLE 2

Addition of calcium chloride at 430 (21.5 mg/ml and 860 mg/kg (43 mg/ml), i.e. at 155 and 310 mg of calcium /kg, results in doses of 3.1 and 6.2 mg of calcium per 20 gram mouse. These doses of calcium added to 0.68 m Na₂GdDTPA were not protective and did not enhance the safety of the Na₂GdDTPA formulation. All mice injected with 0.65m NAGdDTPA at those two dose levels of calcium died. It may be inferred that these levels of added calcium were excessive and exceeded the calcium binding optimum of the solution and that death from calcium toxicity ensued.

In these examples 1 and 2 (see Table 1) it is shown that calcium added to 0.68 m Na₂GdDTPA as calcium chloride at concentrations of 6.5, 13.0, 21.5 and 43 mg/ml of solution and which would result in concentrations of calcium of 2.34 mg, 4.68 mg, 7.74 mg and 15.48 mg per millilitre respectively, provided different levels of protection against the toxicity of Na₂GdDTPA. On a stoichiometric basis the four added calcium levels approximate 9%, 17%, 29% and 57% respectively of the 0.68 m concentration of Na₂GdDTPA. Based on this data, concentrations of added calcium of 30-60% stoichiometric to that of the subject formulation are excessive and do not enhance the safety. However, concentrations of added calcium of 9-17% stoichiometry to the subject formulation were protective based on acute toxicity determinations.

Clearly the optimum amount of calcium to be added will vary based on the ligand chosen and its concentration in the formulation.

STUDIES ON INTRAVENOUS TOXICITY OF
Na₂GdDTPA ALONE AND ADDED CaCl₂

	Dose of Na ₂ GdDTPA	Added Calcium mg/ml	Mice No. Deaths/ No. Injected	Approx- imate LD Values	Calcium, % Stoichiometry to Na ₂ GdDTPA
5	13.6mMol/kg	0	4/4	100%	0
	13.6mMol/kg	2.34	1/4	25%	9%
	13.6mMol/kg	4.68	2/4	50%	17%
10	13.6mMol/kg	7.74	4/4	100%	29%
	13.6mMol/kg	15.48	2/2	100%	57%

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for enhancing safety in the in-vivo use of metal-ligand chelates complexes as magnetic resonance imaging agents; adding calcium ions
5 in substantially less than stoichiometric amounts to a metal-ligand complex formed from the anion of a complexing acid and a central ion of an element with an atomic number of 21 to 29, 42, 44 or 57 to 70¹, and using the calcium-boosted complex in-vivo as an agent to
10 enhance magnetic resonance images, whereby the acute intravenous toxicity of such agents is substantially reduced.
2. A method for enhancing safety in the in-vivo use of metal-ligand chelate complexes as X-ray
15 contrast agents; adding calcium ions in substantially less than stoichiometric amounts to a metal-ligand complex formed from the anion of a complexing acid and a central ion of an element with an atomic number of 57 to 83, and using the calcium-boosted complex in-vivo as an
20 agent to enhance X-ray contrast images, whereby the acute intravenous toxicity of such agents is substantially reduced.
3. The method of Claims 1 or 2 wherein the calcium ions are provided from a member of the group
25 consisting of inorganic calcium salts, organic calcium salts, calcium-sodium salts of a chelant ligand, and mixtures thereof.

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4. The methods of Claims 1 or 2 wherein the metal-ligand chelate complex is used in the form of a salt.

5 5. The methods of Claims 1 or 2 wherein the metal-ligand chelate complex is used in non-ionic form.

6. The methods of Claims 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 wherein the calcium ions are provided at levels of from about 1 to about 25% of the stoichiometric amount required by the metal-ligand complex.

10 7. The method of Claim 6 wherein the calcium ions are provided at levels of about 3 to about 15% of the stoichiometric amount.

8. The method of Claim 3 wherein the calcium ions are provided in the form of calcium chloride.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US88/01601

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
INT. CL(4): A61K 49/00; A61B 5/05; A61B 6/00		
U.S. CL.: 424/9; 128/653; 128/654		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	424/9; 128/653; 128/654; 436/173; 436/806	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁸		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	US, A, 4,647,447 (GRIES, ET AL.) 03 March 1987 (see col. 1, lines 15-21).	1-8
Y,P	US, A, 4,686,104 (BOCKMAN, ET AL.) 11 August 1987 (see col. 1, line 20 to col. 2, line 59).	1-8
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
07 September 1988		05 OCT 1988
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ISA/US		<i>Stephen C. Wieder</i> STEPHEN C. WIEDER